LEGISLATIVE.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, of April 15.

EXTRA-JUDICIAL OATHS.

On Thursday last, the bill from the Senate relative to extra-judicial oaths, came up in order, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Middleswarth in the Chair.

Mr. Stevens moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the following, being the first section of the bill reported by him, entitled, *an act to suppress Secret Societies bound together by secret and unlawful oaths.*

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met; and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:* That if any person hereafter initiated or admitted into any fraternity, association or society, or passed or advanced therein from one degree or grade to another, elected an officer thereof, shall be required to take, repeat or subscribe to any oath, affirmation or obligation in the nature of an oath, not authorised by law, the person or persons who shall administer or shall aid or assist in administering, or shall voluntarily take, repeat or subscribe any such oath, affirmation or obligation in the nature of an oath, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment, to the use of the Commonwealth, or by an action of debt, to the use of the person suing for the same, before any court of jurisdiction. And in the examination or trial of all complaints, prosecutions or actions under this act, every person present at the administering, taking or subscribing to any such oath, affirmation or obligation in the nature of an oath, excepting the persons indicted or sued therefore, shall be a competent witness and compellable to testify. *Provided always,* That such person is not otherwise incompetent to testify, or has not voluntarily rendered himself incompetent after the offence was committed. *And also Provided,* That no person so testifying in such trial shall ever after be liable to any prosecution or action for such violation of this act as shall have been so testified to by him.

Mr. Thompson opposed the motion, but said he did admit that secret societies were foolish.

Mr. Stevens did not know, he said, whether what the gentleman from Venango, had said was intended to apply to the original bill or to the amendment. The original bill only applied to oaths taken in public, before the world. He considered the oaths taken in secret as infinitely more dangerous than any that could be administered before the public, as public opinion was left to combat them. But those that were taken in secret were beyond the reach of the people, and so would bring to light, and punish the participators.

As to the *nonsense* and *mummery* of Masonry, which all used to be denied by certain gentleman who once prided themselves with being the advocates of the order; but public opinion was such now—the people were so much enlightened that it become *necessary* for some gentlemen to say so *now*, to tickle the ears of the people as the day of Masonic imposition was passing by.

He said the bill as it had passed the Senate, was intended to *protect* and foster Masonic oaths, rather than expose and prevent them. Its object was not to put them down, but to be used as a shield to arm them with—and was so intended.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Lacock opposed the bill as inquisitorial, and opposed to the spirit of the constitution.

Mr. M'Cullough moved to strike out the clause *"and compel them to testify,"* on which he made some remarks.

Mr. Stevens did not stand up to defend the bill—it was none of his; it now was too tame. It was like an old dog with his teeth all drawn out. He was not an advocate of it. It was only intended as a *lullaby* for the people, as it was; and the most ultra advocates of Masonry would not dare to go as far in support of Masonic oaths and Masonic usurpation as the amendment offered by the gentleman from Franklin went. He was astonished to see this from that gentleman, and more so to behold him rise and support Masonry on that floor.

Mr. Hopkins hoped that the amendment of the gentleman from Franklin would not prevail, as it would destroy the object of the bill entirely. The amendment was lost; and the section was agreed to.

Mr. Stevens then offered the following new section to the bill:

Sec. 2. Each and every society of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, or Odd Fellows' lodges, chapters, encampments, councils, colleges or consistories, or by whatever name or style the same may be known, shall make return in writing yearly, and every year, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the first day of January of each year, of the number and names of the officers and members of such society, the number and names of the persons who may have been admitted, initiated or advanced from one degree to another, in society, or by any of its members or officers within the year last preceding said return, (with the mode and manner of their initiation, admission or advancement from one degree to another; the form or forms of the several promises or obligations which have been administered or repeated to any person or persons at any meeting of such society by any of its officers or members, or any other person) within the said—together with the time and place and occasion when and where the same was administered, repeated or taken, the times and places of meeting of such society holden within the year, together with all the property real and personal liable to taxation, belonging to, or held by, or in trust for said society; which return shall be signed by the presiding officer, or one of the principal officers of such society, with a certificate endorsed thereon or attached thereto by a judge of some court of record in the county where said society is located, where the truth of said return has been testified to, under oath or affirmation, before him by the officer or person making such return. And every presiding or principal officer of any such society neglecting to make such return aforesaid, shall, for every such neglect, forfeit a sum not less than one thousand dollars, to be recovered by indictment to the use of the commonwealth, or by an action of debt to the person suing for the same, *Provided however,* That the provisions of this section shall not extend to any society therein described, which shall not have held any meeting or transacted any business within the year for which said return is to be be made.

Mr. Stevens supported the amendment by a short and eloquent speech, in which he showed that this was the only means by which secret oaths could be suppressed.

Mr. Anderson of Delaware, a Mason, moved to strike the following words out of the section, "with the mode and manner of their initiation, admission or advancement from one degree to another, the form or forms of the several promises or obligations which have been administered or repeated to any person or persons, at any meeting of such society, by any of its officers or members, or by any person."

Mr. Lacock supported the motion.

Mr. Walker opposed the amendment in a short but animated speech. When he concluded, before the question was taken.

Mr. Anderson of Delaware, moved that the committee rise, which motion was carried by the Masonic party.

Mr. Stevens named to-morrow as the day for the Committee to sit again, but several of the Masonic party named Tuesday next, for the purpose of defeating the bill, knowing that it could not then be reached. The yeas and nays being called on Tuesday next, it was carried, yeas 40, nays 36, so the bill was virtually negatived, the vote being considered the same as a direct vote on the bill. During the vote the Masonic party sent out and brought in the stragglers.—The yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson of Alleg., Anderson of Del., Beale, Brawley, Brooks of York, Conrad, Derr, Douglass, Erdman, Forance, Gamble, Herrington, Heston, Hill, Hottenstein, Irish, Jackson of Berks, Jones, Kerr of Alleg., Lewellen, Lynn, M'Clellan, M'Elwee, Morris, Murry, Patterson of Fay., Pollock, Reed of Bed., Rheiner, Richards, Schneider of Mont., Scott, Snyder of York, Stokes, Taggart, Ulrich, Williams, Woodward, Thompson, Speaker.—40.

NAYS.—Ayres, Banks, Bayne, Brook of Ches., Carson, Clarke, Cox, Cromwell, Davies, Dewart, Erb, Frazier, Hipple, Hopkins, Hummel, Hutchison, Jackson of Lanc., Kerr of Butler, Krause, Lacock, Lawrence, M'Sherry, Middleswarth, Miller of Lehigh, Miller of Fay., Patterson of Lanc., Peltz, Pennypacker, Reed of Phila. city, Riegel, Rinehart, T. S. Smith, Spackman, Stevens, Walker, Woodburn.—36.

Spirit of the Times.

Done to the Life!—Dewitt Clinton, who was gifted with the Junian point, as well as with statesmanlike abilities, once drew little Van's character in the following words:

"A political Grimalkin, purring over petty schemes, and mousing over sinister designs—without dignity of mind, or elevation of character."

This was said some twenty years ago! Time has confirmed the sagacity of the observer and developed more strongly the lineaments of his subject. Never did a politician's character so universally strike all beholders in the same light.—*Richmond Whig.*

The following is given as the speech of Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut, on receiving the annunciation of his election as the Governor of the State, by a Jackson party:

"Friends and Gentlemen;—I stood by you last year and you have stood by me this. I say with Davy Crokett, I'll stand by the rack, fodder or no fodder."

From the York Republican.

☞PREACHERS AND POLITICS.

It has always been the design of the people of this country to separate religion from politicks, and while freedom of religious opinion is granted to every one, and every doctrinal creed is permitted unreservedly to be advocated by its votaries, they have on every occasion frowned on the first dawning of an attempt to amalgamate the church with the administration of the republic. This feeling has also extended to the preachers of the gospel, and the public regarding them as having taken upon them vows of obedience to a higher power, have jealously viewed every invasion which this class of men have made into the political world, either as a body or singly. They have been taught thus to act from the example of Europe, where the emolumeuis of office and the franchises of citizenship have in many countries been confined to persons of a particular religious sect: and the conscience of man been rendered accountable to his fellow creature instead of to his Creator.

In defiance however of this feeling and regardless of the obligations under which they have come to devote their time and talents to the service of the Deity, there have been men of this profession so recreant to every impulse of propriety and duty as to desert the sacred desk in order to join in the conflicts of the political arena. Such a man is now before the people of Pennsylvania a candidate for Governor, and though persons have heard to affirm that they have *taken the sacrament from the hands of* Henry A. Muhlenberg *at one time,* and at another have played with him at the card-table, yet this, if true, only proves his entire abandonment of virtue and destitution of moral worth. The people of this commonwealth will not choose for their chief magistrate a man who is imbued with sectarian feelings or religious intolerance—they will not consent to an union of Church and State in the hands of any one, whose influence and exertions might be used for the advancement of his particular sect to the injury of others, or for purpose of bridling the freedom of religious faith or subjecting the conscience of man to the supervision and restraint of the civil government. Nor will they, on the other hand, dignify with the highest marks of their favour one who, by deserting the service of God and proving faithless to his ordination vows, gives them just cause to believe that he would not be more observant of their rights, and to fear that he would not more conscientiously and with more regard for principle, perform his civil than he did his religious duties. In a word, the *recreant preacher,* H. A. Muhlenberg, will not be their favourite candidate for Governor.

Senator Buchanan gave lately at Lancaster, Pa. this toast, as if in a paroxysm of irony:

"*Wm. T. Barry:* The eloquent disciple of Jefferson—the pure patriot and honest man. If his generous nature has been deceived by the wiles of the designing, the energy and talent with which his Department is now administered, will soon relieve it from every difficulty."

Governor Wolf has lately appointed no less than four new justices of the peace in Beaver County. This liberal exhibition of executive patronage cannot re-elect the "poor gentleman." Burnt Brandy wont save him.—*York Republican.*

General Intelligence.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, of April 15.

HIGHLY DISHONORABLE.

The following fact will give our readers some idea of the *"dignity"* and honor attached to some of the Masonic members of the Legislature.

Yesterday, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Snyder of York, drew up a bill to incorporate a company to make a Rail-road from Wrightsville through York to Gettysburg. Mr. Snyder offered the bill as an amendment to a bill passing; the reading was dispensed with, in the hurry of business, and it was only read by its title. Mr. Stevens ably advocated its passage, and carried it through. When it came into the Senate, Mr. Middlecoff, the Senator from Adams county, discovered that the bill was so altered as to extend the road only from Wrightsville to York, and supposed there had been some fraud committed; but before he had an opportunity to communicate this to Mr. Stevens, the bill passed, and was sent to the Governor. This morning when the bill was returned to the House, Mr. Stevens charged Mr. Snyder with having committed the *forgery* and altered the bill for the purpose of fraud, after having obtained his assistance to pass it, and offered a resolution to have the bill restored to its original provisions; but in the anxiety for adjournment the resolution was lost.—Mr. S. did not deny the charge, that he altered the bill after it had been left in his hands by Mr. Stevens. An other act of such unblushing infamy we think the annals of legislation cannot produce. It is well known that the bill could not have been passed without the aid of Mr. Stevens, and to obtain this Mr. Snyder resorted to an act baseness that a man of the least sense of honor would indignantly spurn. We understand Mr. Snyder boasts of the act as a cunning "trick"—An act of *infamy* and *knavery* for a cunning trick! What a specimen of sense, dignity and honor.

Of the paupers admitted into the Frederick county, Md. Poor House from April 1834 to April 1835, 85 were American citizens and 291 foreigners.—*Ibid.*

Ohio and Michigan.—It seems that the Commissioners appointed by the President to act as mediators between Michigan and Ohio have had an interview with Governors Lucas and Mason, and that their mission has been unsuccessful, Gov. Lucas having refused to defer the survey of the northern boundary, and declaring that he would not yield one jot or title to the solicitations of the Commissioners. Some difficulties have already occurred on the border. We are informed (says the Detroit Journal) that the Sheriff of Monroe and some of his deputies have been arrested in the discharge of their duties, by the authorities of Ohio, and carried to Toledo. A good deal of excitement prevailed at Monroe, and a serious conflict was apprehended.

The Land Bill has received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. It is a very important one indeed to those who hold unpatented lands, and no time should be lost by those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages. More favorable terms could scarcely be asked, particularly by owners of the poorer class of lands, who have now an opportunity of patenting their lands for the original purchase money, *without interest.* If the holders of unpatented lands do not come forward promptly and comply with the provisions of this law during the present year, there is danger that the next legislature may undo what the late one has done—which may be done without any violation of the Constitution on their part.—*Chambersburg Whig.*

Henry Welsh Esq. has retired from the office of the "Pennsylvania Reporter," and is succeeded by Mr. David Small.

Consumption.—A young lady in the last stages of consumption was lately restored to her health by the following extraordinary and accidental remedy:—She had long been attended by the faculty, but derived no benefit from their prescriptions, and considered herself verging to the end of her existence, when she retired during the summer to a vale in the country, with the intention to wait in solitude the hour of her approaching dissolution. While in that situation, it was her custom to rise as early as her malady would permit, and contemplate the beauties of nature and the wonderful works of God from her chamber window, from which she observed a dog belonging to the house, with scarcely any flesh on his bones, constantly go and lick the dew off a camomile bed in the garden; in doing which the animal noticed to alter in addearance, to recover strenght, and, finally, to look plump and well. The singularity of the circumstance was impressed strongly on the lady's mind, and induced her to try what effect might be produced from following the dog's example. She accordingly procured the dew from the same bed of camomile, drank a small quantity each morning, and after continuing it some time experienced some relief; her appetite became regular, and she found a return of spirits, and in the end was completely cured.—*Foreign paper.*

Reform.—The bill authorizing a vote of he People on the propriety of calling a Convention for amending the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which had previously passed the House of Representatives, passed thro' the Senate on Friday the 10th instant, by a vote of 18 to 13. The Senate has changed the time of taking the vote from the second Tuesday of October to the third Friday of March. Perhaps this change is right. The election of Governor, and other officers, will create excitement enough for one day.—The important vote on the propriety of calling a Convention should not be a party vote.—*Ebensburg Sky.*

LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES.

1775: April 19, battle of Lexington, Mass.; May 10, capture of Ticonderoga, New York; June 17, battle of Bunker Hill, Mass.; Dec. 8, battle of Great Ridge, Vt.; Dec. 31, battle of Quebec.

1776: Feb. 27, battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, N. C.; Aug. 27, Long Island, N. Y.; Oct. 28, White Plains, N. Y.; Nov. 26, Fort Washington, N. Y.; Nov. 20, Fort Cumberland, N. J.; Dec. 26, Trenton, N. J.

1777: Jan. 2, battle of Princeton, N. J.; July 7, Skeensborough, N. Y.; Aug. 16, Bennington, Vt.; Sept. 11, Brandywine, Penna.; Sept. 19, Stillwater, N. Y.; Oct. 4, Germantown, Penna.; Oct. 7, Saratoga, N. Y.; and subsequent surrender (16) of the whole British army; Oct. 22, Red Bank, Penn.

1778: June 28, battle of Monmouth, N. J.; Aug. 29, Quaker Hill, R. I.

1779: March 4, battle of Briar Creek, N. C.; July 15, Stoney Point, N. Y.; July 19, Paulus Hook, N. J.; Oct. 9, Savannah, Georgia.

1780: May 6, battle of Sautee, S. C.; May 29, Waxhaws, S. C.; June 22, Ramsaur's Mill, S. C.; Aug. 9, Hanging Rock, S. C.; Aug. 16, Camden, S. C.; Oct. 7, King's Mountain, S. C.; Nov. 20, Black Stocks, S. C.

1781. Jan. 17, battle of Cowpens, S. C.; March 15, Guilford Court House, S. C.; April 25, Camden, S. C.; Sept. 6, Fort Griswold, Conn.; Sept. 8, Eutaw Springs; Oct. 19, surrender of Yorktown, Na.; Oct. 25, battle of Johnstown, N. Y.

Kidnapping.—The Cambridge (Md.) Chronicle, says—"We understand two foreign purchasers of Negroes, Stubbs and Bayly, partners, who have been some time residing at New Market, in this county, were last evening committed to jail for kidnapping, they having been unable to give the bail required."

Ingenious.—A lawyer in the western part of New York, has invented a Saw Mill Dog, which in addition to its self-setting power, will in most cases render only a single hand necessary to attend a saw, it will, if it be desired, enable the saw to cut entirely through the log, and saw that part of the log usually left unsawn. It has also an apparatus attached to it which will hoist and shut the gate.

Droll Taste.—A person who advertises himself, in a western paper, to be a small farmer, and in want of a wife, offers a premium of $100 to any female candidate for matrimony who will become "bone of his bone," and change labours with him;—that is to say, she to take charge of the ploughing, the planting, the pigs, *et cetera,* and he of the pots, the puddings, the babies' *et cetera.* If he should succeed in his "search for a wife," under these conditions, the *modus operandi* of the experimentalists would be well worth witnessing.

The use of a dead wife.—A German Journal contains the following paragraph. The wife of a labouring man, in the neighborhood of Stockholm, died some time ago, and the husband made the necessary preparations for the interment. He, however, deposited a block of wood in the coffin, instead of the corpse, which he conveyed, during the night, into a forest, that it might serve as a bait for the wild beasts. By this expedient he succeeded in catching a wolf and two foxes. On the circumstance being made known, the man was arrested and carried before the court of justice; but, far from being intimidated, he claimed the reward offered for destroying mischievous animals.

During the last year there were born in Paris 29,130 children, namely—14,904 males, and 14,220 females. Of these 19,145 were legitimate; 18,685 of them being born in private houses, and 460 in hospitals or almshouses; 9,985 were illegitimate, 5,473 of whom were born in private houses, and 4,512 in hospitals. Of the natural children, 1,170 were acknowledged by their parents. The deaths amounted to 24,177; namely, 12,004 males, and 12,173 females. Of these 15,340 died in their own houses, and 8,887 in the hospitals. The number of births exceeded that of the deaths by 4,954. The marriages were 8,088. In 1833 there were 27,460 births; 25,026 deaths, and 7,938 marriages.

There are 22 free Lancasterian Schools in this city, for the instruction of infants, boys, girls and blacks—the number being 8,344, boys 4,558, girls 3,786—among them 1,433 infants and 338 blacks. There are other free schools in the city, which swell the total amount of pupils to 9,544. During the past sixteen years, no less than 60,000 children's names have been entered on the school rolls, receiving their education at the public expense. The amount drawn on the Treasurer for expenses for the year 1834, was $43,476; for real estate $11,228; for school furniture $1,079—total—$55,782.—*Philadelphia Post.*

The Rod in China.—The grand panacea, however, after all, is the rod. The general application of this vigorous instrument of administration is by no means confined to China, but embraces, without exception, every country of the East, from Japan to Bengal, including about 500,000,000 of people, or more than half the human race. There the rod, under its various applications of bamboo, cane, cudgel or birch, is actively at work from morning till night, and afterwards from night till morning.—The Grand Patriarch canes his first minister; the Prime Minister canes the Secretary of State; the Secretary of State admonish Lords of the Treasury by belaboring their backs; these enforce their orders to the First Lord of the Admiralty by applying what is equal to a cat-o'-nine tails. Generals cane field-fficers, and field-fficers the captains and subalterns. Of course the common soldiers of the Celestial army are caned *ad libitum,* by every body. Then husbands cane their wives, and wives cane their children. In short, the Chinese and their neighbours may be truly described as well-flogged nations.

The King's Cock Crower.—Among the customs which formerly prevailed in England during the season of Lent, was the following:—An officer denominated the King's Cock Crower, crowed the hour each night, within the precincts of the palace, instead of proclaiming it in the manner of the late watchman. This absurd ceremony did not fall into disuse until the reign of George I.

If the following be true, one may soon look forward to more promising times in Ireland:

"A person in Augsburg has discovered a mode of making from potatoes sugar, wine, vinegar, beer, and a pure distilled spirit convertible into rum and brandy. The remains of the potato, after the extraction of its saccharine matter, are used for feeding cattle."

The Harrisburg Chronicle of Tuesday states that President Jackson is dangerously ill at Washington city.

Rail Road to Quebec.—The Portland Advertiser states that it understands Gov. Dunlap, of Maine, has received a letter from the Governor General of British America, at Quebec, stating that he and his Government are ready to meet ours in a survey of the route for the proposed Rail Road, from our Atlantic sea board to Quebec, whenever our Government shall appoint the necessary Surveyors and Engineers. Good!—go ahead ye friends of enterprize.

Death by Drowning.—We learn from the Cumberland Civilian, that a stone cutter named William M'Mullen, engaged in erecting a bridge across Wells' creek, at that place, "in attempting to cross the creek on a foot bridge, on Saturday last, accidentally fell, and was swept off by the current to some distance below, where he sunk; and although every effort was made in the power of those who witnessed his struggles, his body was not recovered until about three hours after. We learn that he was an excellent workman—and that he has left a wife and one child."

We rejoice that the Legislature has made provision, by law, for taking the sense of the people in relation to a Convention for amending the State Constitution, and entertain a hope that a majority of the people will see the expediency of carrying the measure through. The *danger* which we formerly apprehended from exposing the Constitution to the *wisdom* and *patriotism* of such as *might* have the remodelling of it, has dwindled into nothing in comparison with the existing and growing evils—the disgraceful scenes and demoralizing influence of the often recurring conflicts for *power,* and the fierce scramble for offices, which can only be effectually checked by divesting the Executive of his patronage.—*Chambersburg Whig.*

The National Intelligencer, of Monday, relates the circumstance of a person being discovered in the chamber of the President, on Friday night last, who, on being challenged as to his business or object there, replied that he wanted to get out. The intruder appeared to be a day-laborer, and it was supposed, had got into the house with a view to plunder. He was locked up for the night in an out house on the premises, from which he contrived to make his escape. It is well for Poindexter that he is in Mississippi, instead of Washington, or here would be another case for the *affidavits* of such "respectable mechanics," as Coltman and Co.—*Ibid.*

Matthias the Prophet has been tried and acquitted of the charge of murdering Mr. Pierson. He was, however, convicted of the charge of an assault and battery upon his daughter, and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

"It is a lamentable instance of the weakness of human nature, that many of the people in the neighborhood of White Plains should still place implicit faith in this outrageous imposter. He lately issued a decree from the jail, ordering all the farmers to lay down their ploughs; for, he says, "as I live there shall be no more sowing in the earth, until I, Matthias, the twelfth and last of the Apostles, am delivered out of the House of Bondage." He has also prophesied, that, if he be found guilty, "White Plains should be destroyed by an earthquake, and not an inhabitant left to tell the tale of its destruction."

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Fifty-second Number of the Republic of Letters will close the first year of the work. It was commenced as an experiment—the liberal patronage it has received, as well the favor bestowed upon other works of a like kind which have followed in its track, shows that the plan of the work is approved, and has given it a permanency which induces the publisher to make such alterations and improvements as he believes will be acceptable to subscribers, and give it a further claim upon the reading community.

Since the work has been in the hands of the present publisher, he has endeavored to ascertain as far as practicable, the views of the subscribers in relation to one or two matters important to the interest of the work.

The first is in relation to a change in its form. It has been the opinion of the present publisher from the first, that the octavo form—being one half the present size, would be preferable; and he is gratified that the subscribers with whom he has been enabled to confer, have almost unanimously expressed the same opinion. The form of the work will therefore be changed at the commencement of the second year to octavo, each number containing thirty-two pages.

The second point is, in relation to the selections for the work. The opinions of subscribers in this are extremely various—so much so as to render it impossible to satisfy all. Thus far it has been our object to give as much variety as possible, and at the same time to introduce into each volume one or two works of some magnitude. Some objection has been made to works which necessarily occupy from eight to ten numbers, as far as practicable this will in future be avoided.

The "Republic of Letters" is a reprint of *Standard Literature;* works, therefore, which are new and ephemeral, are necessarily excluded.

The future volumes will embrace more of historical works, biography, and travels, than hitherto.

The first number of the second year will contain "Elia" by Charles Lamb, one of the most beautiful and popular works of the time—to be followed by Voltaire's Peter the Great—Calamities of Authors by D'Israeli, &c. &c.; and in the course of the volume will be published some volume of History, prepared under the superintendence of Dr. Lardner, by Sir Walter Scott, T. Moore, Esq., Mackintosh and others.

The work will be published weekly as heretofore, at 6¼ cents per number, or three dollars per year to those who receive the work by mail and pay in advance. Postmasters throughout the United States are requested to act as Agents.

All Subscribers who now receive the work by mail, are requested to forward their subscription for the second year if they wish the work continued to them.

The two volumes contain the following works, and may be had, bound or in numbers:—

The Man of Feeling, by Mackenzie.
The Vicar of Wakefield, by Goldsmith.
The Tales of the Hall, by Crabbe.
The Letters of Lady Wortley Montague.
Rasselas, by Dr. Johnson.
Castle of Otranto, by Horace Walpole.
The Old English Baron, by Clara Reeve.
Dr. Franklin's Life and Essays.
Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, by Wilson.
The Adventures of Gill Blas, from the French of Le Sage, by Smollet.
Julia de Roubigne, by Mackenzie.
Mazeppa, by Lord Byron.
The Tapestried Chamber, by Walter Scott.
The Dream of Eugene Aram, by Hood.
Zeluco, by Dr. Moore.
Essays, moral, economical, and political, by the Lord Chancellor Bacon.
Chevy Chase.
L'Allegro, by Milton.
Il Penseroso, by Milton.
Italian and Spanish Proverbs.
The History of Charles XII. by Voltaire.
Manfred, by Lord Byron.
Ali's Bride, a Tale, by T. Moore, Esq.
Elizabeth, by Mad. Cotton.
Retaliation, by Goldsmith.
The Man of the World, by Mackenzie.
Gulliver's Travels, by Swift.
Essay on the Human Understanding, by Locke.
Don Quixote, by Cervantes.
Memoirs of Prince Eugene, by himself, &c.

All communications relating to the work to be addressed to the subscriber,

GEO. DEARBORN,
Publisher, 38 Gold Street.
April 27, 1835. 4

BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Major Andrew G. Miller, of Gettysburg, will be supported at the next election for the office of Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia. His election will tend to encourage the militia system, as it is understood that if elected he will attend the annual trainings with a Military Staff, fully uniformed and equipped. MANY.

Petersburg, April 22, 1835.

BATTALION ORDERS.

THE *American Union Battalion of Volunteers* will parade for drill and inspection in the Borough of Gettysburg, *on Friday the 15th day of May next,* precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order,

DAVID SCOTT, *Adj't.*
April 27, 1835. tp-4

GETTYSBURG TROOP, ATTENTION!

YOU will parade in Gettysburg, *on Monday the 4th of May next,* at 10 o'clock A. M., with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

JAMES BELL, Jr. *Capt.*
April 27, 1835. 1t-4

Petersburg Invincibles, ATTENTION!

YOU will parade at the house of Danie Miller, in Petersburg, *on Monday the 4th of May next,* at 10 o'clock A. M., with arms and accoutrements in complete order,

WM. HAMILTON, *O. S.*
April 27, 1835. tp-4

ALMANAC.

APRIL. 1835.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON'S PHASES.
27 Monday	5 13	6 47	APRIL.
28 Tuesday	5 12	6 48	D. H. M.
29 Wednesday	5 10	6 50	First Q. 6 4 14 M.
30 Thursday	5 9	6 51	Full M. 13 2 6 M.
1 Friday	5 8	6 52	Last Q. 19 6 35 E.
2 Saturday	5 7	6 53	New M. 27 4 14 E.
3 Sunday	5 6	6 54	

The Star AND REPUBLICAN BANNER

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.

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GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday, April 27, 1835.

Democratic Anti-Masonic Candidate FOR GOVERNOR,

JOSEPH RITNER.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[Corrected weekly from the Baltimore Patriot.]

Flour	$5 12 to 5 25	Cloverseed	$4 25 to 4 50
Wheat	1 11 to 1 14	Flaxseed	1 25 to 1 50
Corn	74 to 75	Whiskey	29 to 30
Oats	37 to 41	Plaster, per ton,	3 25

TO OUR FRIENDS!

☞We have a large amount due us for Subscriptions, Job Printing and Advertising. To meet the heavy demands upon us for money, we are compelled to ask those indebted to call and pay a *part,* if not all, which they may owe us. *Necessity* compels us to ask thus much of *our friends;* and we hope they will not let us ask in vain.—Those who cannot call themselves, will have an opportunity of sending by their neighbors at the ensuing Court. [April 20.

"THE WREATH."

☞A paper bearing the above title was issued from this office last week. It is our intention to issue it regularly, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to cover the expense of printing. We hope the public, if it is deemed right in sustaining such a publication, will readily appreciate our object and encourage us to go on with the "Wreath." We copy the address issued with the first number, in order that the public at large may learn our object in making the attempt of establishing a paper, although small at present, devoted exclusively to Literature and the Fine Arts:—

From the "Wreath."

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞We this week present to the Public the first number of a newspaper to be entitled The Wreath, to be devoted to Literature and the Fine Arts, which it is designed to publish in this place, if sufficient encouragement shall be bestowed on the attempt to warrant the undertaking. Laboring under the disadvantages which always attend the outset of such an enterprize, the present number is, of course, but a faint and imperfect specimen of what the "Wreath" is designed to be. If, however, a sufficient number of subscribers shall be procured to enable us to go on, we shall spare no trouble or labor, mental as well as bodily, to render it worthy of ranking with the other literary publications of our country; and we believe that the exchange list we shall be able to command, united with the original talent we shall have it in our power to enlist in our cause, will furnish us with ample materials to redeem our pledge.

We have been prompted to the present undertaking, mainly, by two reasons:

Firstly—Because we anticipate no little pleasure, and, (we ingenuously confess it, reader!) peradventure, a little *profit* to ourself from the undertaking; for which latter, however, should we be so blest as to have our anticipations realized, we shall feel bound in gratitude and honor to do our best to render an equivalent.

Secondly—Because we thought a publication of this kind, in a cheap form, devoted exclusively to Literature, and freed from the acidities of political strife, would be acceptable to a large proportion of the reading and intelligent population of this place and neighborhood.

A place like Gettysburg, so pre-eminently distinguished for its liberality, public spirit and literary taste, ought certainly to sustain at least one publication exclusively devoted to literary purposes—and we know that the want of such a Journal has been severely felt, and often complained of, by many. This desideratum, it shall be our duty to supply.

We believe that the dissemination of such publications exercises a salutary influence, not only on public taste, but on public morals. In proportion as the intellect is polished and refined, the mind is chastened and purified. A well cultivated imagination rarely coexists with inordinate desires, sensual lusts or gross vices. The culture of the Taste and the Fancy, has a constant and necessary tendency to destroy the appetite for such gratifications, by furnishing the mind with a new and more ethereal aliment of its own. In this point of view, then, the support of literary papers, when properly conducted, is an object worthy the attention of the Statesman and the Philanthropist.

Another advantage we propose from our present undertaking is, that it will afford a convenient and ready vehicle for the encouragement and development of *native talent,* of which there is certainly a fund among us. The youthful essayist, the fledgeling poet, and the young adventurer in the regions of fancy, will find our columns open to his pen—always, provided, that his productions are of sufficient merit to warrant their insertion. From such, and all others who are infected with the *"cacoethes scribendi,"* we shall always be happy to receive communications. If accepted, our gratification in aiding the developement of latent talent will not be inferior to theirs; if rejected, we shall do it with pain, and still feel grateful for the proffered aid; and so far from accompanying our refusal with the insulting and derisive language so common with too many of the would be Autocrats of Literature, we shall advise them to "pick the flint and try it again!"

We shall not say more at present, as to our future course, nor will we now venture to anticipate the merits, or predict the fortunes of the "Wreath"—leaving both to the revelation of Time and the candid judgment of the Public.

☞The Wreath will be published every Saturday, on a half sheet royal, at $1, if paid at the time of subscribing or on receiving the second number—or $1 25, if paid half-yearly in advance. Should payment be deferred until the end of the year, $1 50 will be required.

☞If successful in our undertaking, No. 2 will be issued on the 16th of May next, if not sooner.

ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.
Gettysburg, April 25, 1835.

TO THE LADIES.

☞Although we have not particularly appealed to the Ladies in the above address, yet it is to them we look—and on them we depend, in a great measure to sustain the "Wreath"—assuring them, that, although we shall be compelled to cull full many a flower to form our "Wreath," yet we shall endeavor to avoid introducing into it one thorn or briar that would in the least wound their feelings or cause a blush to suffuse their cheeks. While we cater for their amusement, we shall also labor to lead them on in the practice of virtue and in the pursuit of knowledge.

☞We differ with the Editor of the Sentinel on the subject of a convention to alter or amend the State Constitution. He says, "We hope Adams county will do her duty as faithfully as before in oppisition to it!" The people of Adams county, however much they *were* opposed in days gone by, *now* see the great necessity there is for amending the present *aristocratic* Constitution—and if we mistake not their character, will, when the proper time arrives, show by their votes that power was never intended for the *few* at the expense of the *many,* and that all offices *for life,* and the possession of *kingly power,* shall be totally abolished. We say, let a Convention be called—let the Constitution be amended—and let "Equal Rights and Privileges" be extended to, and participated in, by ALL. This is *true* Republicanism—its opposite is *rank* Aristocracy.

☞We insert the following at the request of the writer—simply remarking, that if the person named in the article actually wished not to overlook the Star, he either should have called at our office as he did at those of the *Masonic* party, or employed some other person whose memory would not have (*accidentally*) failed him.

I observe a paragraph in the last "Star," in relation to the Orders of Dr. Hall, which it is my duty to notice. When Dr. Hall had the handbills containing his orders, struck, he requested me to hand a copy to Mr. Middleton, which I promised to do. When I came down street the bills were still in use and I afterwards forgot it. My only excuse is, that nearly ever since I have been confined to my room by sickness. Mr. Middleton will be good enough to insert this that blame may fall in the right place.

April 24. JAMES COOPER.

☞MORE ABOUT THE LETTER!

Messrs. Horner & Cooper—Please insert the following, as my final answer to the remarks of the "Star."

I have neither time nor inclination to enter into a discussion with every petty editor or *others* that may differ really or pretendedly (for political purposes) with me as to the propriety of my course in relation to Mr. Buehler's letter; much less shall I attempt to vindicate myself with men who never know experimentally what *honor* is—but I am willing to abide the decision of those who understand the code, and can appreciate its obligations.

JOHN L. FULLER.

☞We copy the above from one of the Masonic presses of this borough. We also give below an extract from the *"Pennsylvania Intelligencer,"* a Whig paper. Indeed, *all* parties seem to agree with us as to the *infamy* of both the betrayer and the betrayed.

Mr. Fuller talks of *honor!* After having betrayed the man whose friend he *pretended* to be, if we were about to draw the portrait of a man of honor, *we should certainly* not *ask Mr. Fuller to sit for the picture.* But we care very little about the Treason or the Traitor. The old adage will be verified—☞*"When these rogues fall out,* the Anti-Masons will come by their own!"

☞Copying the correspondence published in our last, the Harrisburg "Intelligencer" observes—

"As unprincipled, however, as we consider Mr. Buehler's letter, we consider it a mere peccadillo, *in comparison to the villainy of his betrayer.*"

☞Since the above was in type, we have received the Carlisle Volunteer containing the following paragraph:—

Strong suspicions are entertained by many, that the letter signed *H. Buehler,* purporting to have been written to some *faithless* person in Gettysburg, is *a forgery.*—Such things *have been,* on the eve of an election, and such things *may be* again. If, however, it was *genuine,* we know not *which* to blame most, the *author,* or the person who *betrayed* him.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

☞Being unable to attend the examination referred to, we readily make room for the following communication. Persons at a distance, wishing to send their children or wards to College, would do well not to overlook Pennsylvania College. Besides the many advantages to be derived from the Institution itself, no place in the Union, we will venture to say, is more moral or more healthy than Gettysburg.

[*Communicated.*

It is with feelings of peculiar gratification that we sit down to record the proceedings of the late session of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College. The meeting was particularly interesting, and resolutions were passed eminently calculated to promote the prosperity of the Institution. In view of the recent deliberations and decisions of the Board, it is confidently believed that the College has arrived at a favorable crisis, and that from the present period its progress toward extensive usefulness and celebrity will be decisive, rapid and certain.

On Tuesday morning last, the Board and some others met the Faculty and students in the College Edifice, for the purpose of witnessing an examination; and it affords us pleasure to state, that the performances of the young gentlemen were such as to afford unequivocal evidence of their diligence and talent, and at the same time to reflect most creditably on the diligence and abilities of the Professors. They passed through the ordeal of a rigid and prolonged trial on the Classics, Mathematics, Evidences of Christianity, Geography, Geology, &c. &c. &c., and never have we witnessed a class of students who acquitted themselves more satisfactorily, and furnished clearer proof of their having been engaged in a course of useful study, superintended by judicious and able Teachers, and prosecuted with diligence and success.

We cannot but regard this exhibition of native and acquired talent, as a highly flattering pledge of future distinction on the part of the young gentlemen, and of rapidly increasing efficiency and growing merit in the Institution. We can therefore confidently recommend Pennsylvania College to all those parents and guardians who are looking out for a seat of learning where there children and wards may have an opportunity of obtaining a thorough and accomplished education on the most reasonable terms, with but little exposure to dangerous temptations, and every attention paid to their moral habits.

A Non-Resident Trustee.

☞The Trustees of Pennsylvania College at their late sittings selected a scite, near the new State road adjoining town, for the erection of a College Edifice. Measures are immediately to be taken to begin its erection.

☞The building in which the "Stark County (Ohio) Democrat" was printed, (in the town of Canton,) together with "the whole of the printing materials, subscription and account books, &c. was entirely destroyed by fire, on the night of the 16th inst." It is not known how, or in what manner, the fire originated. The loss sustained is estimated at about $1,000.

☞John Brown Francis, a sterling Anti-Mason, has been elected Governor of Rhode Island.

☞So far as ascertained, 38 Jackson and 35 Anti-Jackson members of the Virginia Legislature have been elected.

☞Mr. Stevens' Speech on the School Bill will be given in our next.

Rumor intimates, says the Cincinnati Gazette, that President Jackson is soon to visit Tennessee—not to *rebuild* the Hermitage, but to *demolish* Judge White.

Newspaper Union.—The Appeal, a White paper, has been united with the Washington Sun. The Editor, Mr. Rind, when announcing the union, says—"Nothing could have induced me to withdraw from the "Appeal," at a juncture like the present, when the election of Judge White is reduced to a moral certainty, but the consciousness of a daily declining health, which admonished me that I was unable to devote that labor and assiduity, so necessary to render a newspaper acceptable to its readers—and, that I must either forego all my cheering hopes and brilliant prospects, or find a premature grave."

Temperance Societies.—A "Temperance" paper says, the subscribers to Temperance Societies throughout the United States amount to one million three hundred thousand individuals.

Six Months in a Convent.—The number of copies of Miss Reed's "Six Months in a Convent," which passed the hands of the binder between the 14th of March and the 16th of April, was 23,221, and the publishers have orders yet to be supplied, for 5000 copies more.

The New York Grand Canal from Albany to Buffalo, was opened for Spring navigation, on the 15th inst. The water was let in on that day, after a stoppage of more than four months. The tolls paid at Albany, from the 15th to the 18th of April, amounted to upwards of $7,000.

"The Franklin Repository," a *professed* Whig paper! occasionally copies articles from Van Buren papers against a prominent Whig candidate for the Presidency! We deem comment unnecessary, as the editor of that print is at perfect liberty to vent his *spleen* in *that* direction, *if* he can thereby *appease* the *goadings* of his political conscience.—*Carlisle Herald.*

Prosperity of Pittsburg.—This place appears to be in a most thriving condition. The Daily Gazette of the 16th inst. says "Business was, we believe, never so brisk as at present. The Canal is in full and successful operation—steamboats, crowded with passengers and with full cargoes, are arriving and departing daily. Our Manufactories have all as much work as they can do. As to our merchants and commission merchants, they are literally oppressed with business, being usually kept at work from daylight until midnight. We must admit that they bear this pressure most patiently, for we have not heard a single complaint."

Who can describe the feelings of the mother on seeing her cherub restored to her bosom? She must have been more than mortal, if her heart did not swell almost to bursting—and yet, when reflecting upon the temptations and trials to which her innocent would be exposed, her cup of joy must have been strongly mingled with bitterness.

"The following incident lately occurred at Munich in Bavaria: A child of two years of age, which had been conveyed in its coffin to the burial house, at the moment when it was about to be committed to the grave, was found sitting up in the coffin, gaily amusing itself with the flowers with which the body had been decorated preparatory to interment, without appearing disturbed by the unaccustomed scene by which it was surrounded. On being addressed, the child requested to be carried to its mother."

Phenomenon.—An Indiana paper states that on the night of the 4th instant, as the steamboat Portsmouth was ascending the Ohio river from Louisville, a large globe of fire passing through the atmosphere, alighted on the top of the sight pole, and continued there for a considerable time—the night being unusually dark gave it a more terrific appearance. The passengers were much alarmed; and the officers and crew, thinking it ominous of some serious event, as she had been an unfortunate boat, deserted her.—*Hagerstown Mail.*

Speech of Mr. Stevens on the School Law.—The public press of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, unite in representing the speech of Mr. Stevens, of Adams county, in the House of Representatives, on the bill from the Senate proposing the repeal of the school law of last session, as one of the most able and eloquent addresses ever delivered in the Capitol of the keystone State. We do not doubt it. The cause of equalized and general education was worthy of such a powerful and fearless champion—and the champion was worthy of the cause.—*Balt. Pat.*

Muhlenberg Meetings.—The American Sentinel says, that the Muhlenberg meeting in Philadelphia numbered less than 300; in Reading, during Court week, about 160; and at Lewistown, Mifflin county, after printing and distributing large handbills, only seven! Truly this is a growing party. In Westmoreland county, the Wolf men have beaten them, in a county meeting, by about two to one.—*Pa. Int.*

An Excellent Invention.—Mr. Caleb Williams, Jr. of Providence, R. I. has invented an India Rubber Boat, which is said to be an admirable thing for exploring rivers, surveying, *trout* and *pickerl* fishing, &c. The boat, says the Providence Journal, is constructed very much upon the plan of Burden's Steamboat, with two inflated cylinders of India Rabber cloth, connected on the top by five or six beams of light portable plank, which supports a deck of boards. The whole apparatus weighs about twenty pounds.—The cylinders may be both inflated in from five to ten minutes, and when the air is discharged, may be folded in a valise. The rest of the apparatus may be conveniently carried in the bottom of a wagon or chaise. This boat will sustain at least one ton's weight, and by enlarging the deck, would accommodate quite a fishing party. The importance of this invention to surveyors and navigators of rivers, must readily be conceived. The boat may be navigated, with the weight of one man, where the water is not more than one inch deep, and the elasticity of the cylinders has been proved to be a protection against their being punctured by snags and rocks.—*Balt. Pat.*

A slight mistake.—Mr. Sleeper, of the Boston Mercantile, proposes a match between Mr. *Van Buren* and the *Widow Royall,* in order that the former may conciliate the latter, and thereby gain the Presidency. He says "the aspirant to the Presidential Chair is a *bachelor,*" that "Mrs. Royall is a *widow,*" and all that! Now, bachelor or no bachelor, Mr. Van Buren has *three sons* and we know not how many daughters. But no matter, if he is a *widower,* the proposed match need not be abandoned.—*Ibid.*

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ecker, Mr. Silas Norris to Miss Ann Hepperly—both of this Borough.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. M'Lean, Mr. James Blackburn to Miss Jane Horner—both of this Borough.

DIED.

On the 13th inst. William Wesley, son of Mr. John Kittemiller, of this Borough, aged 3 months and 9 days.

On the 7th inst. Miss Barbara Rife, daughter of Mr John Rife, of Mummasburg, aged 24 years.

On the same day, Miss Susan Eicholtz, daughter of Mr. Frederick Eicholtz, of Menallen township, aged about 17 years.

On the 13th inst. Mrs. Margaret Shaeffer, wife of Mr. Nicholas Shaeffer, of Germany township, in the 59th year of her age.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. Mary Major, wife of Mr. Peter Major, of Berwick township.

On the 21st inst. Caroline Matilda, daughter of Mr. Henry Minnigh, of this county, aged about one year.

"The once lov'd form now cold and dead,
Each mournful thought employs;
And parents weep their comforts fled,
And withered all their joys!"

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞The Rev. Mr. Watson will preach in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday, morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at early candle-light.

☞The Rev. Mr. Bond will preach in the Methodist Church in this place, on Sunday Morning next at 11 o'clock A. M. and in the Evening at early candle-light.

The Rev. Mr. Ruthrauff will preach in the German Church, on Sunday morning next, at 10 o'clock, in the German language.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Estate of Joseph Hutton, dec'd.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH HUTTON, late of Jefferson county, Ohio, deceased, are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement—and those having claims against said Estate are also requested to present the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Administrator resides in Petersburg, (York Springs,) Adams county, Pa.

HARMAN WIERMAN, *Adm'r.*
April 27, 1835. 6t-4

Estate of Elizab'h Muntorff, dec'd.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ELIZABETH MUNTORFF, late of Huntington township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement—and those having claims against said Estate, are also requested to present the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The Executor resides in Petersburg, (York Springs,) Adams county, Pa.

HARMAN WIERMAN, *Ex'r.*
April 27, 1835. 6t-4

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

THE 80th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, will Parade for Drill and Inspection in Gettysburg, *on Saturday the 16th day of May next,* at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE COURTS OF APPEAL

Will be held on *Monday the 8th of June next*—for the 1st Battalion, at the house of Wm. Baily, Franklin township—for the 2d at the house of Joseph Shepherd, in Hamiltonban township.

M. C. CLARKSON, Col.
April 27, 1835. tp-4

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, GETTYSBURG.

THE Exercises of this Institution will recommence *on Thursday the 4th day of June next.* The Institution is ready to receive, for gratuitous instruction as preachers, fifteen young men, agreeably to a provision of the Legislature of the State.

D. GILBERT,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
April 27, 1835. 3t-4

☞Editors friendly to the College will please give the above an insertion in their papers.

Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills.

THESE pills are serviceable in such complaints as prevail during the summer and fall seasons, viz: Bilious Fever, Cholera Morbus, Ague, Cholic, Dysentery, &c. As these complaints are chiefly occasioned by an irregular secretion of bile, and a morbid state of the stomach. These pills are also serviceable for a sick or foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, &c. &c. Price 25 cts. per box.

For sale at the Drug store of
Dr. J. GILBERT, Gettysburg.
April 27, 1835. eow6-4

DOW'S FAMILY MEDICINE.

THIS medicine has been found of great efficacy by thousands in New England and elsewhere, for the cure of all those disorders called bilious, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Affections of the Liver, Costiveness, Loss of appetite, Dysentery, common bowel complaints, &c. For these complaints it is recommended as a safe and speedy cure.—Directions accompany each bottle. Price 50 cts. per bottle.

For sale at the Drug store of
Dr. J. GILBERT, Gettysburg.
April 27, 1835. eow6-4

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

FOR consumptions, coughs, colds, asthma, spitting of blood, hooping cough, and pulmonary affections of every kind.—Price 50 cts. per bottle, with directions.

For sale at the Drug store of
Dr. J. GILBERT, Gettysburg.
April 27, 1835. eow6-4

Anti-Consumption and Vegetable Cough Drops.

FOR the prevention and cure of colds, coughs, consumptions, asthma, or phthisic, spitting of blood, pain in the breast and sides, liver complaints, dyspepsia, whooping cough, and pulmonary or breast complaints of every kind. Price 25 cts.

For sale at the Drug store of
Dr. J. GILBERT, Gettysburg.

☞The above Medicine may also be had at HENRY BITTINGER'S Store, Petersburg. DANNER & CRAPSTER'S Do. Emmittsburg. HUGH SHAW'S Do. Taneytown.

April 27, 1835. eow6-4

Royal College of Surgeons, LONDON.

THE original Hygein Universal Vegetable Medicine, prepared by W. Miskin, Esq. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate of Apothecary's Company, Fellow of Bolt Court Society, Surgeon to the Royal Union Pension Association, Lancaster Place, Waterloo Bridge, and perpetual pupil of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, London.

This valuable medicine, the result of twenty years experience and unparalleled success in the extensive and highly respectable practice of the proprietor, patronised by the faculty and nobility, is now introduced to the notice of the American public, at the earnest solicitation of a number of gentlemen of long and high standing in the profession. It is hoped, as a preliminary step, to check the evils and fatal consequences arising from the use of the numerous deleterious nostrums foisted upon the public by the aid of fabricated proofs of miraculous cures, and other frauds, by a set of mercenary, unprincipled pretenders, so totally ignorant of medical science that it is impossible the monstrous delusion can any longer go down with the intelligent people of this country. These pills, mild and agreeable in their nature, should be kept in every family in cases of sudden illness, for by their prompt administration, cholera, cramps, spasms, fevers, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented. In fact, all those who value good health should never be without them. They are sold in packets, at 50 cents, $1, and $2 each, by every respectable druggist, bookseller, and vender of medicine in the United States and the Canadas, with copious directions, together with testimonials of professional ability from the following eminent gentlemen: Sir Astley Cooper, J. Abernethy, Jas. Blandell, M. D., W. Back, M. D., J. Aston Key, A. Frampton, M. D., and numerous others. The originals may be seen in possession of the general agent by whom the medicine is imported into this country, and to whom all applications for agencies must be made.

JNO. HOLBEIN,
36 Waverly Place, New York.

The following Druggists are appointed Agents in Philadelphia, viz:—Christopher Marshall, No. 21 north Fourth street, wholesale and retail; also, Thomas Evans, corner of Spruce and Third streets; C. H. & J. H Dingee, No. 250 south Second street; Frederick Brown, corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets; Samuel P. Griffitts, No. 38 south Eighth street; Wm. W. Biddle, corner of Eleventh and Arch streets; Edward C. Marshall, No. 176 Vine street; Frederick Klett, corner of Second and Callowhill, streets; Dan'l B. Smith, and Wm. Hodgson, Jun. corner of Arch and Sixth streets, and Edwin A. Hoskins, Western Drug Warehouse, No. 376, Girard square, Market street.

For sale at the Drug store of
Dr. J. GILBERT, Gettysburg.
April 27, 1835. eow6-4

COMMON SCHOOLS.

A SUPPLEMENT

To the Act to establish a General System of Education by Common Schools, passed the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the tax authorised to be assessed and levied by the several school divisions and districts by the act entitled "An act to establish a general system of education by common schools," passed the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, (to which this is a supplement,) shall be assessed and levied on the same articles as the State tax is now assessed and levied on, and on all posts of profit, professions, trades, occupations or callings, not exceeding one and a half times the amount assessed on the same for county purposes, and if the taxes so assessed on unseated land, and not otherwise collected, the collection thereof may be enforced in the same manner as the collection of taxes on unseated lands is enforced when assessed for county purposes.

Sect. 2. Where any township or district in any school division, votes in the negative, on the question of accepting the law to which this is a supplement, said township or district shall not be compelled to accept the same, although a majority of the delegates to the joint meeting of said division, vote in the affirmative; but said township or district shall be in like condition with regard to said law, as if a majority of said joint delegate meeting had voted in the negative.

Sect. 3. The office of inspector is hereby abolished, and all the duties of said inspectors, are transferred to the directors of the several districts.

Sect. 4. When the affirmative votes on the acceptance of the law to which this is a supplement, are a minority of the joint meeting of the delegates of any division, the tax voted to be raised by said affirmative delegates, shall be levied, assessed, and collected, in the same manner as if a majority of said joint meeting had voted in the affirmative: And said minority shall have the same power to call meetings of the people within their several districts, as the joint meeting would have had, had a majority thereof voted in the affirmative, and this is declared to be the meaning of the law to which this is a supplement.

Sect. 5. In any case where a majority of the qualified citizens of any school district, assembled agreeably to the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, shall decide against accepting the law, and that no tax shall be levied for common schools, the acts of assembly [illegible] provide for the education of the poor gratis, shall be continued in force in said district, for the current year, and every such district, for that year, shall be entitled to no part of the State appropriation; but the amount which such district would have been entitled to had it determined to levy a tax for common schools, shall remain and accumulate in the county treasury for two years, for the use of such district: *Provided,* That if within that time, such district shall not levy a tax as aforesaid, then the proportion to which such district would have been entitled, shall be distributed among the other districts in each county, which shall have levied a tax: *And provided,* That such accumulation for any district shall not a second time be allowed, but the money shall be distributed among the districts, as provided by the sixth section of the act to which this is a supplement, until such district shall accept the law and levy a tax as aforesaid.

Sect. 6. In all meetings of the people in the several districts, directed by the act to which this is a supplement, no persons shall be entitled to vote except those who are entitled to vote for members of the legislature.

Sect. 7. Immediately after the passage of this supplement, the Secretary of this Commonwealth shall cause circular letters, with the said supplement attached thereto, to be addressed to the county commissioners of each county; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners aforesaid, to publish the same in one, and not more than two newspapers, in the county, if there be one or more published therein, for three successive weeks, in such manner as shall secure the timely organization under this supplement, according to the provisions thereof, the expense to be defrayed out of the county treasury.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS S. CUNNINGHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini, 1835.

GEO. WOLF.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, April 17, 1835.

This is to certify, that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the original law remaining on file and of record in the said office.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office the day and year aforesaid.

JAMES TRIMBLE,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Commissioners Office, Adams Co.
Gettysburg, April 27, 1835.

In pursuance of the foregoing Act of General Assembly—WE the undersigned, Commissioners of Adams county, publish the same in compliance with the 7th section o said act

ROBERT McILHENNY,
JOHN BROUGH,
JOHN MUSSELMAN,
Commissioners of Adams county.
Attest: William King, Cl'k.
April 27, 1835. 3t-4

HAND-BILLS,

☞OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,☜
Neatly and expeditiously executed at the OFFICE OF THE
Star & Republican Banner.